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L12 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
     1998:334017 CAPLUS
   /Manufacture of antireflection films by sol-gel process for display
DN
ΤI
     Kurematsu, Katsumi; Sato, Takashi
IN
     Canon K. K., Japan
PA
     Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
SO
     CODEN: JKXXAF
     Patent
DT
     Japanese
LA
     ICM G02B001-11
IC
     ICS B32B007-02; G02F001-1335; G09F009-00
     57-2 (Ceramics)
CC
     Section cross-reference(s): 73
FAN.CNT 1
                                           APPLICATION NO. DATE
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                                           JP 1996-288791 19961030 <--
                            19980522
     JP 10133002
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                            19961030
 PRAI JP 1996-288791
     The process comprises: mixing fine particles with a sol, coating the sol
      on a substrate, and firing, where the av. mol. wt. of the sol is adjusted
      to 3000-30,000 as to polystyrene.
      antireflection film sol gel process; display app antireflection film
 ST
         (coating; manuf. of antireflection films by sol-gel process for display
      Sol-gel processing
 ΙT
         app.)
      Antireflective films
 IT
      Optical imaging devices
         (manuf. of antireflection films by sol-gel process for display app.)
         (sol-gel; manuf. of antireflection films by sol-gel process for display
      Coating process
 IT
      7631-86-9, Silica, processes
      RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or
 TΨ
      engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
         (sol contg. fine particles of; in manuf. of antireflection films by
         sol-gel process for display app.)
      78-10-4, Tetraethoxysilane
      RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or
 IT
      engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
          (sol contg.; in manuf. of antireflection films by sol-gel process for
          display app.)
       7631-86-9
  RN
       78-10-4
  RN
  L12 ANSWER 2 OF 3 WPIDS (C) 2003 THOMSON DERWENT
                          WPIDS
       1998-351631 [31]
  AN
                          DNC C1998-108530
      Anti-glare coating manufacturing method used for various display devices,
  DNN N1998-274757
       lighting fixture - involves setting mean mol.wt. of sol liquid to
  TI
       predetermined range by polystyrene conversion, during baking mixture of
       silica particles and sol liquid over glass substrate.
       A26 A89 G02 L01 P73 P81 P85 U14
  DC
       (CANO) CANON KK
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       JP 10133002 A 19980522 (199831)*
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  ADT JP 10133002 A JP 1996-288791 19961030
                        19961030
  PRAI JP 1996-288791
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ICM G02B001-11

TC

4M W

ICS B32B007-02; G02F001-1335; G09F009-00

JP 10133002 A UPAB: 19980805 The method involves mixing fine silica particles (2) in a sol liquid after AB sol gel adjustment using tetraethoxy silane and alcoholic group organic solvent as principal components. The mixture is baked over a glass

substrate (4). The mean mol.wt. of sol liquid is set at 3000-30000 by polystyrene conversion. ADVANTAGE - The method gives excellent anti-glare effect, simplifies manufacture and improves image display quality.

Dwg.1/3

CPI EPI GMPI FS

CPI: A06-A00E4; A08-R06A; A10-D; A12-L03; A12-R02A; G02-A05; L01-G04C FA MC EPI: U14-K01A1C

ANSWER 3 OF 3 JAPIO COPYRIGHT 2003 JPO L12

ΑN

ANTIREFLECTION FILM, PRODUCTION OF THIS ANTIREFLECTION FILM AND DISPLAY TIDEVICE USING THIS ANTIREFLECTION FILM

KUREMATSU KATSUMI; SATO TAKASHI IN

CANON INC PA

=>

JP 10133002 A 19980522 Heisei PΙ

JP 1996-288791 (JP08288791 Heisei) 19961030 ΑI

19961030 PRAI JP 1996-288791

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 1998

ICM G02B001-11 IC

B32B007-02; G02F001-1335; G09F009-00 PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an antireflection film which has a single layer structure, has excellent antiglare effect and antireflection effect and is capable of obtaining excellent antireflection action. SOLUTION: A sol liquid prepared by a sol-gel process (consisting essentially of tetraethoxysilane and alcoholic organic solvent) is blended with silica particles 2, the mixture is applied on a glass base plate 4 and the coating is baked to form the antireflection films 1. In the antireflection film 1, the excellent antiglare effect and antireflection effect can be obtained by adjusting the average molecular weight of the sol liquid within 3000 to 30000 expressed in term of polystyrene.

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MANUFACTURING METHOD OF ANTIREFLECTIVE FILM, SAID ANTIREFLECTIVE FILM AND DISPLAY EQUIPMENT WHICH USES SAID ANTIREFLECTIVE FILM

[反射防止膜,該反射防止膜の製造方法及び該反射防止膜を用いた表示装置]

Kurematsu Katsumi & Sato Takashi

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE Washington, D.C. 04/2003

Translated by: Schreiber Translations, Inc.

Bibliographic Fields Document Identity (19) [Publication Office] Japan Patent Office (JP) (12) [Kind of Document] Unexamined Patent Publication (A) (11) [Publication Number of Unexamined Application] Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 10 - 133002 (43) [Publication Date of Unexamined Application] 22-May-98 (43) [Publication Date of Unexamined Application] 22-May-98 (54) [Title of Invention] MANUFACTURING METHOD OF ANTIREFLECTIVE FILM, SAID ANTIREFLECTIVE FILM AND DISPLAY EQUIPMENT WHICH USES SAID ANTIREFLECTIVE FILM (51) [International Patent Classification, 6th Edition] G02B 1/11 B32B 7/02 103 G02F 1/1335 G09F 9/00 31 8 [FI] G02B 1/10 A B32B 7/02 103 G02F 1/1335 G09F 9/00 31 8 [Number of Claims] 13

[Form of Application]

OL

6 [Request for Examination] Not requested (21) [Application Number] Japan Patent Application Hei 8 - 288791 (22) [Application Date] 30-Oct-96 (71) [Applicant] [Identification Number] 1007 [Name] CANON INC. [Address] Tokyo Prefecture Ota-ku Shimomaruko 3-30-2 (72) [Inventor] [Name] Kurematsu Katsumi [Address] Tokyo Prefecture Ota-ku Shimomaruko 3-30-2 Canon Inc. (72) [Inventor] [Name] Sato Takashi [Address] Tokyo Prefecture Ota-ku Shimomaruko 3-30-2 Canon Inc. (74) [Attorney(s) Representing All Applicants] [Patent Attorney]

[Number of Pages in the Document]

[Name]

Chikashima Kazuo

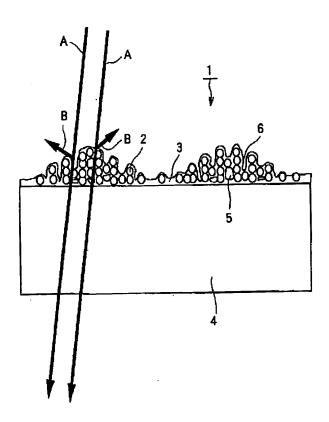
(57) [Abstract]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

It possesses satisfactory antiglare effect and anti reflection effect with single layer structure, it offers antireflective film which can acquire anti-reflection action which is superior.

[Means to Solve the Problems]

silica particle 2 can be mixed to sol liquid (tetra-ethoxysilane and alcohol organic solvent are designated as main component.) after adjusting with Zongel method, satisfactory antiglare effect and anti reflection effect can be acquired that on glass substrate 4 average molecular weight of aforementioned sol liquid being calculation based on polystyrene in antireflective film 1 which was formed coating, it calcines by, by being adjusted 3000 - 30000.



[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

To mix fine particle to sol liquid after adjusting with Zolgel method, in the antireflective film which was formed that coating, by calcining on substrate,

antireflective film, which adjusted average molecular weight of aforementioned sol liquid 3000 -30000 with calculation based on polystyrene, makes feature

[Claim 2]

As surface is formed to uneven shape of specified pitch by cohesion of the aforementioned fine particle, making porous it is done by three-dimensional matrix state connection of aforementioned fine particle,

antireflective film, which is stated in Claim 1

[Claim 3]

Aforementioned fine particle is silica particle,

antireflective film, which is stated in Claim 1 or 2

[Claim 4]

Aforementioned silica particle it is dispersed by alcohol solvent,

antireflective film, which is stated in Claim 3

[Claim 5]

Aforementioned sol liquid designates tetra-ethoxysilane and alcohol organic solvent as the main component, antireflective film, which is stated in Claim 1

[Claim 6]

To mix fine particle to sol liquid after adjusting with Zolgel method, in the manufacturing method of antireflective film which is formed that coating, by calcining on the substrate,

average molecular weight of aforementioned sol liquid being calculation based on polystyrene, in order to become 3000 - 30000, after adjusting, aforementioned fine particle is mixed,

manufacturing method, of antireflective film which is made feature

[Claim 7]

As surface is formed to uneven shape of specified pitch by cohesion of the aforementioned fine particle, making porous it is done by three-dimensional matrix state connection of aforementioned fine particle,

manufacturing method, of antireflective film which is stated in Claim 6

[Claim 8]

Aforementioned fine particle is silica particle,

manufacturing method, of antireflective film which is stated in Claim 6 or 7

[Claim 9]

Aforementioned silica particle is dispersed due to alcohol solvent,

manufacturing method, of antireflective film which is stated in Claim 8

Aforementioned sol liquid designates tetra-ethoxysilane and alcohol organic solvent as the main component, manufacturing method, of antireflective film which is stated in Claim 6

[Claim 11]

member which is arranged in surface, of display unit where information is indicated or forward side of said surface also without being, in the air interface of one, it possesses antireflective film which is stated in the any one claim of Claims 1 through 10,

display equipment, which is made feature

[Claim 12]

display equipment, where aforementioned display unit consists of CRT, states in Claim 11

[Claim 13]

Aforementioned display unit consists of liquid crystal display panel,

display equipment, which is stated in Claim 11

[Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Technological Field of Invention]

this invention regards manufacturing method of antireflective film, said antireflective film and display equipment which uses the said antireflective film, it is a especially antiglare type and also, it regards manufacturing method of the antireflective film, said antireflective film which possesses also anti reflection effect and display equipment which uses the said antireflective film.

[0002]

[Prior Art]

From until recently, including also application to display equipment concerning antireflective film of antiglare type (AG type) which scattering does reflected light of lighting fixture or other outside light, various it is proposed, (for example Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Showa 50-96128 disclosure, Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Showa 55-112107 disclosure, Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Showa 59-116601 disclosure etc).

[0003]

Anti-glare aspect of antireflective film of this kind of antiglare type, dispersing the silica particle to paint or other binder generally, is formed by coating doing that.

In addition, substrate surface is devastated with grit blowing and the etching etc, also forming antiglare aspect with is done.

[0004]

In addition, optical multi-layer film is general as antireflective film of anti reflection type, but other than this porous antireflective film is known.

porous antireflective film, decreasing to 1.2 - 1.3 extent, being something which obtains antireflective effect, various has already been proposed index of refraction of film by formation of fine (Below light wavelength) air hole.

[0005]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

But, when on surface of display equipment, antireflective film of antiglare type the above-mentioned way is formed, intrusion image of interior illumination (fluorescent lamp etc) or other outside light being gone with scattering effect (AG effect) of antiglare aspect, as for visual recognition although it improves, still, all light flux of reflected light that of non-antiglare aspect and most changes, contrast of surface of display equipment there was a problem where antiglare property becomes insufficient it decreases depending upon , depending upon reflected light .

[0006]

In addition, when antireflective film of anti reflection type (AR type) is formed, because the reflectivity itself is low, there is not contrast decrease the above-mentioned way satisfactory display image is acquired, but there was a problem which intrusion image of outside light, for example fluorescent lamp or other violet is visible as reflected image that way and questions.

[0007]

Then, repeating antireflective film of both of antiglare type and anti reflection type in ideal, it should have used, but in that case as production process increases, there was a problem that greatly increases also cost.

[8000]

As this invention has antiglare effect and anti reflection effect, gives satisfactory antiglare effect antireflective film and manufacturing method where also production process is simple are offered make objective then.

[0009]

Furthermore, this invention offers display equipment which is superior in antiglare property antireflective film which possesses this kind of antiglare effect and anti reflection effect, by providing in air interface of various member (optical component etc) which exists in surface or forward side makes objective.

[0010]

[Means to Solve the Problems]

As for this invention, considering to above-mentioned situation, being something which you can do, this invention mixes fine particle to sol liquid after adjusting with Zolgel method, average molecular weight of aforementioned sol liquid was adjusted 3000 - 30000 has made feature with calculation based on polystyrene in antireflective film which was formed that coating, by calcining on substrate.

[0011]

In addition, this invention mixes fine particle to sol liquid after adjusting with Zolgel method, average molecular weight of aforementioned sol liquid being calculation based on polystyrene in manufacturing method of antireflective film which is formed that coating, by calcining on substrate, in order to become 3000 - 30000, after adjusting, the aforementioned fine particle is mixed has made feature.

[0012]

In addition, display equipment which relates to this invention in air interface of the at least one of member which is arranged in surface, of display unit where information is indicated or forward side of said surface, has antireflective film which is stated in any one claim of Claims 1 through 10, it has made feature.

[0013]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

You explain below, concerning embodiment which relates to based on the drawing this invention.

[0014]

Figure 1 is enlarged cross section diagram which shows structure of antireflective film which relates to form of execution of this invention.

This antireflective film 1, has had silica glass binder 3 with multiple silica particle 2, and Zolgel method is formed on transparent glass substrate 4.

[0015]

multiple silica particle 2 has cohered in random macroscopic as structure, these silica particle 2 connect mutually with silica glass binder 3 as binder, large uneven shape is formed in comparison with silica particle 2 which spread to 2 dimensional on the surface of glass substrate 4 furthermore by sticking on glass substrate 4.

In addition, as microscopic structure, irregular, and we connect each silica particle 2 three-dimensional matrix with silica glass binder 3, many micro void 5 and air hole 6 it is formed with (With preferably per unit volume ratio comparison, 20 - 80% gas bubble and air hole are formed), making porous we are done.

[0016]

Furthermore, cohesion "with state which forms agglomerate with size of irregular shape where particle gathers, regarding to this invention in "random which description above is done, as for agglomerate (silica particle 2) which was formed, there is a state where equivalent of approximately 150 - 300 gather to preferably number of particles.

In addition, size of agglomerate itself becomes extent of approximately 10 times or more, preferably 100 times or more of average particle diameter of particle where diameter (portion of maximum length doing) forms the agglomerate.

Furthermore, as for extent of "random", standard deviation (o) value of the size distribution of preferably agglomerate, is state which becomes 30% or more extent of mean.

[0017]

This antireflective film 1 is produced making use of film forming process which film formation does those which certain extent gelation do sol gel, namely sol substance to basic, after adjusting mixes silica particle 2 to sol liquid of (After adjusting gelation), is formed the coating making on glass substrate 4 with spin coating method, it calcines mixed solution by (It mentions later details).

Aforementioned sol liquid is adjusted, in order even molecule (With gel permeation chromatography calculated value based on polystyrene) 3000-30000, to become preferably 3000~10000.

[0018]

In addition, as for film thickness of this antireflective film 1, as for 0.1 - $0.3~\mu$ m, and particle diameter of silica particle 2, as for mixing ratio of preferably 50~100 nm, silica particle 2, it is set to preferably 1/3~2/3 as mean of preferably 100~200 nm.

[0019]

Next, one example of exemplary manufacturing method of antireflective film 1 which description above is done is explained to process sequence.

While [1] first, tetra-ethoxysilane (for example Shin-Etsu Chemical Co. Ltd. make, KBE-04) nitrogen substitution (It is possible to be a trace amount) doing 60 g and mixed solution of ethanol 30g, after agitating, it drips hydrochloric acid solution which dilutes 35% hydrochloric acid 4.28 ml with pure water 7.08 ml, after that you adjust this mixed solution 60 deg C and 24 hours react.

[0020]

[2] Next, with GPC (gel permeation chromatography), you verify molecular weight of sol liquid which is a reaction mixture which is acquired with step of aforementioned [1], the average molecular weight 3000 -30000 is with calculated value based on polystyrene, you verify.

When this time, average molecular weight of aforementioned sol liquid is 3,000 or below, reacting appropriately with step of aforementioned [1] again to 60 deg C, you verify molecular weight for second time in same way.

[0021]

[3] Next, adding ethanol 30g of amount which in aforementioned sol liquid evaporates with aforementioned nitrogen substitution, weight you adjust, furthermore suitable amount (-300 g) add ethyl cello solve and solid component (silica) which is formed with reaction of step of aforementioned [1] being SiO₂ conversion, in order 4.4 wt % ago, you adjust.

Verification of this solid component proportion, you take preparation liquid 0.5g which in crucible is acquired with this step, 15 min heat with 180 deg C, furthermore60 -minute after heating with 340 deg C and, precisely weighing you do remaining amount ratio seek.

[0022]

[4] Next, preparation liquid which is acquired with step of the aforementioned [3] pressurized filtration (2 kg/cm^2) is done with membrane filter (2 piles of 3μ m and 0.2μ m), the adjustment sol liquid is formed.

[0023]

[5] Next, this with homo synizer 5 min, agitating with 15000 rpm including acetic acid 0.1 6g silica dispersion (for example Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd. make, trade name: Organo silica sol EG-ST-ZL (dispersion medium: ethylene glycol, particle diameter: 70~100 nm)) in relation to 100 g, it disperses, forms adjustment silica liquid.

[0024]

[6] Next, description above [4], adjustment sol liquid and adjustment silica liquid which are acquired with step of [5] 2: As it mixes with ratio of 1, on glass substrate, with 500 rpm 10 second, furthermore with 1000 rpm with condition (condition of this time is, in case of glass substrate of 360 mm X 300 mm size) of 20 second spin coating after doing, 15 min calcines this mixed solution with 180 deg C, shown in the Figure 1 furthermore 60 -minute by calcining with 200 deg C, antireflective film 1 where silica particle 2 is

connected mutually with silica glass binder 3 as the binder was acquired.

You adjust aforementioned spin coating condition, appropriately with glass substrate size.

In addition, film thickness of antireflective film 1 is set to predetermined thickness by spin condition.

[0025]

antireflective film 1 which is produced in this way, had formed kind of cross section structure which is shown in Figure 1.

In this antireflective film 1, macroscopic as for size of uneven shape of surface, has an influence on average molecular weight of sol liquid which is verified with the step of aforementioned [2] with cohesion of especially silica particle 2 to understand, changing reaction condition of step of the aforementioned [1], macroscopic relief of extent and surface which enlarge the aforementioned molecular weight becomes large.

[0026]

As for average molecular weight of aforementioned sol liquid with 3000 - 3600, as for average pitch of macroscopic relief of surface as for 5 - 15 μ m, average roughness they were0.1 - 0.3 μ m extent in antireflective film 1 which is produced by step which description above is done.

[0027]

In addition, when you verified with SEM as microscopic structure of this antireflective film 1, above-mentioned way micro void 5 and air hole 6 existed mainly in internal.

These gas bubble 5 and size of air hole 6 those of 1μ m or less (wavelength magnitude or less of visible light) being major portion , formed microscopic porous structure very.

[0028]

As here, in this antireflective film 1, shown in Figure 1, when light beam A from the interior illumination (fluorescent lamp etc) etc is done incidence, macroscopic of surface which the description above is done with relief, reflected light B it became the cause scattering of being done, satisfactory antiglare effective (AG effect) acquired.

[0029]

By way, when relationship between average molecular weight and antiglare effect of the aforementioned sol liquid was inspected, average molecular weight of the aforementioned sol liquid being calculated value based on polystyrene, condition 3000 - 30000 is desirable, understood with experiment of these inventors.

average molecular weight of namely, sol liquid with 3,000 or below macroscopic of the aforementioned surface size of relief becoming small, antiglare effect becomes insufficient, average molecular weight of sol liquid with 30,000 or greater the macroscopic of aforementioned surface size of relief becomes too large, glare occurs.

[0030]

In addition, when you look at antireflective film 1 optical material, because this antireflective film 1 is formed to microscopic porous structure, index of refraction of antireflective film 1 itself is thought that (1.2 - 1.4 extent) it has become small, in comparison with index of refraction (1.5 or less) of silica particle 2 and the silica glass binder 3.

Because of that, refractive index difference of this antireflective film 1 and air decreases, that Fresnel

reflection coefficient itself of light has become small, you could think, it is acquired also satisfactory anti reflection effective (AR effect) could verify.

And, this antireflective film 1 coupled with aforementioned antiglare effect, showed the antiglare effect which is superior.

[0031]

This way, because antireflective film 1 which relates to this invention, because the constitution is single layer structure, production step very is simple of satisfactory antiglare effect (AG effect) with can acquire anti reflection effective (AR effect) simultaneously in spite, anti-reflection action which is superior can be acquired.

[0032]

Figure 2 is conceptual cross section which shows one example of display equipment which uses antireflective film 1 which description above is done.

[0033]

This display equipment 10 with pen input tablet equipped liquid crystal display device, has tablet sheet 13, ultrasound generation pen 14 of liquid crystal display panel 11, backlight 12, glass, the liquid crystal display panel 11, backlight 12, tablet sheet 13 is installed inside housing 15.

antireflective film 1 which relates to this invention which description above is done, to both surface of tablet sheet 13 is formed.

[0034]

This way, as for this display equipment 10, light beam A from interior illumination (fluorescent lamp etc) etc incidence doing in tablet sheet 13 is done with ultrasound generation pen 14 by forming antireflective film 1 which description above is made surface of tablet sheet 13 which pen input, as for reflected light B with air interface of tablet sheet 13, greatly it is decreased description above of antireflective film 1 antiglare effect which is done (AG effect) with by anti reflection effective (AR effect).

Because of that, tablet sheet 13 exists of can acquire antiglare property and the visual recognition which are superior in spite, in front surface of liquid crystal display panel 11.

[0035]

Furthermore, improvement of antiglare property and visual recognition is assured in the same way, by forming antireflective film which relates to this invention which the description above is made protective glass board or cover glass sheet or other both surfaces which is provided in front surface of liquid crystal panel but with display equipment 10 which is shown in Figure 2, it was an example which provides antireflective film 1 in tablet sheet 13,regarding conventional liquid crystal display device which does not possess tablet sheet etc, it is possible.

[0036]

Figure 3 is conceptual cross section of display equipment which possesses CRT which uses antireflective film 1 which description above is done.

[0037]

As for this display equipment 20, CRT22 which indicates information in inside the housing 21 is installed, antireflective film 1 which relates to this invention which the description above is done to on surface of

CRT22 is formed.

[0038]

This way, as for this display equipment 20, light beam A from interior illumination (fluorescent lamp etc) etc incidence doing on surface of CRT22 by forming antireflective film 1 which the description above is made on surface of CRT22, as for reflected light B with air interface of CRT22, greatly it is decreased description above of antireflective film 1 antiglare effect which is done (AG effect) with by anti reflection effective (AR effect).

Therefore, regarding display equipment 20 which possesses CRT22, antiglare property and visual recognition which are superior can be acquired.

[0039]

In addition, with display equipment 20 which is shown in Figure 3, antireflective film 1 which description above is made on surface of CRT22 was formed, but forming antireflective film 1 which description above is done in both surfaces of transparent sheet condition component, it is possible to arrange in front surface of display equipment with this as antiglare filter of separate body.

[0040]

Furthermore, in addition to display equipment which description above is done, you can use antireflective film which relates to this invention, for display equipment of plasma display and other all type.

[0041]

[Effects of the Invention]

As above explained, according to invention, because satisfactory antiglare effect and anti reflection effect can be acquired simultaneously, antireflective film which can acquire anti-reflection action which is superior can be offered.

[0042]

In addition, according to manufacturing method of antireflective film which relates to the this invention, because satisfactory antiglare effect and anti reflection effect can be acquired simultaneously with antireflective film of single layer structure, decrease of cost is assured without either production step increasing, it is possible.

[0043]

In addition, by fact that antireflective film which relates to this invention is used for various display equipment, antiglare property and visual recognition of display image greatly it can improve.

[Brief Explanation of the Drawing(s)]

[Figure 1]

enlarged cross section diagram, which shows structure of antireflective film which relates to form of execution of this invention

[Figure 2]

conceptual cross section, which shows one example of display equipment which has antireflective film which relates to this invention

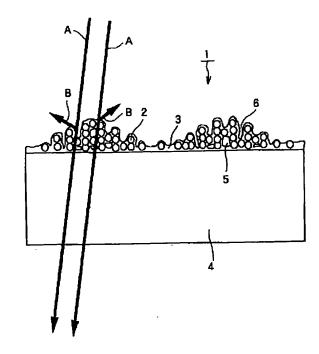
[Figure 3] conceptual cross section, which shows one example of display equipment which has antireflective film	
which relates to this invention [Explanation of Symbols in Drawings]	1
antireflective film	10
display equipment	11
liquid crystal display panel	13
tablet sheet . silica particle	2
display equipment	20
CRT	22
silica glass binder	3
glass substrate	. 5
	,

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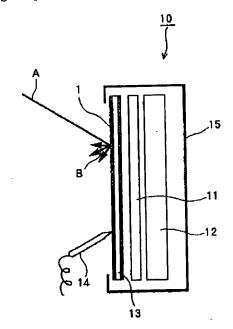
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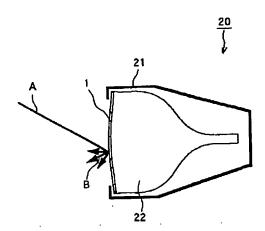
Drawings [Figure 1]



[Figure 2]



[Figure 3]



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(12) 公開特許公報(A)

(11)特許出顧公開番号

特開平10-133002

(43)公開日 平成10年(1998) 5月22日

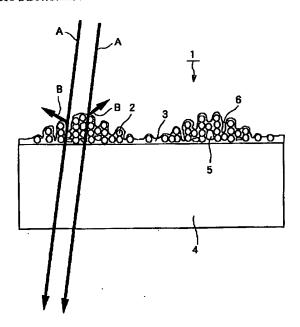
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B32B	7/02	103	B 3 2 B	7/02		103			
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						株式会社			
(22)出顧日		平成8年(1996)10月30日				田区下丸子3	丁目30 :	番2号	
			(72)発明和		2 克				
						田区下丸子 3 ⁻ 会社内	丁目30:	番2号	キヤ
		•	(72)発明者	皆 佐藤	警	史			
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			(74)代理》	人,弁理	里士	近島一夫			
		•							
			i						

(54) 【発明の名称】 反射防止膜、骸反射防止膜の製造方法及び骸反射防止膜を用いた表示装置

(57)【要約】

【課題】 単層構造で良好なアンチグレア効果とアンチリフレクション効果とを有し、優れた反射防止作用を得ることができる反射防止膜を提供する。

【解決手段】 ゾンゲル法による調整後のゾル液(テトラエトキシシランとアルコール系有機溶剤とを主成分としている)にシリカ粒子2を混合し、それをガラス基板4上にコーティング、焼成することによって形成された反射防止膜1において、前記ゾル液の平均分子量がポリスチレン換算で3000~3000に調整されていることにより、良好なアンチグレア効果とアンチリフレクション効果とを得ることができる。



【特許請求の範囲】

前記ゾル液の平均分子量をポリスチレン換算で3000 ~3000に調整した、ことを特徴とする反射防止 膜。

【請求項2】 前記微粒子の凝集により表面が所定ピッチの凹凸状に形成されると共に、前記微粒子の3次元マトリックス状連結により多孔質化されている、

【請求項3】 前記微粒子がシリカ粒子である、 請求項1又は2記載の反射防止膜。

【請求項4】 前記シリカ粒子がアルコール系溶剤により分散されている、

請求項3記載の反射防止膜。

請求項1記載の反射防止膜。

【請求項5】 前記ゾル液がテトラエトキシシランとアルコール系有機溶剤とを主成分とする、

請求項1記載の反射防止膜。

【請求項6】 微粒子をゾルゲル法による調整後のゾル液に混合し、それを基板上にコーティング、焼成することにより形成される反射防止膜の製造方法において、前記ゾル液の平均分子量がポリスチレン換算で3000~3000になるように調整した後に、前記微粒子を混合する、

ことを特徴とする反射防止膜の製造方法。

【請求項7】 前記微粒子の凝集により表面が所定ピッチの凹凸状に形成されると共に、前記微粒子の3次元マトリックス状連結により多孔質化されている、

請求項6記載の反射防止膜の製造方法。

【請求項8】 前記微粒子がシリカ粒子である、 請求項6又は7記載の反射防止膜の製造方法。

【請求項9】 前記シリカ粒子をアルコール系溶剤により分散させる、

請求項8記載の反射防止膜の製造方法。

【請求項10】 前記ゾル液がテトラエトキシシランと アルコール系有機溶剤とを主成分とする、

請求項6記載の反射防止膜の製造方法。

【請求項11】 情報が表示される表示ユニットの表面、あるいは該表面の前方側に配置される部材のなくとも1つのエアー界面に、請求項1乃至10のいずれか1項記載の反射防止膜を有する、

ことを特徴とする表示装置。

【請求項12】 前記表示ユニットがCRTからなる、 請求項11記載の表示装置。

【請求項13】 前記表示ユニットが液晶表示パネルからなる、

請求項11記載の表示装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、反射防止膜、該反射防止膜の製造方法及び該反射防止膜を用いた表示装置に関し、特にアンチグレアタイプであると共に、アンチリフレクション効果をも有する反射防止膜、該反射防止膜の製造方法及び該反射防止膜を用いた表示装置に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来より、照明器具等の外光の反射光を 散乱させるアンチグレアタイプ(AGタイプ)の反射防 止膜については、表示装置への応用も含めて種々提案されている(例えば、特開昭50-96128号公報、特 開昭55-112107号公報、特開昭59-1166 01号公報等)。

【0003】このようなアンチグレアタイプの反射防止 膜のアンチグレア面は、一般的にはシリカ粒子を塗料等 のバインダーに分散させ、それをコーティングすること により形成されている。また、砥粒吹き付けやエッチン グ等により、基板表面を荒らすことによってアンチグレ ア面を形成することも行われている。

【0004】また、アンチリフレクションタイプの反射防止膜としては光学多層膜が一般的であるが、これ以外では多孔質反射防止膜が知られている。多孔質反射防止膜は、微細(光の波長以下)な気孔の形成により膜の屈折率を1.2~1.3程度に低下させて、反射防止効果を得るものであり、すでに種々提案されている。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、表示装置の表面上に、上述したようなアンチグレアタイプの反射防止膜が形成されている場合、アンチグレア面の散乱効果(AG効果)によって室内照明(蛍光灯等)等の外光の映り込み像が無くなって視認性は向上するものの、依然、反射光の全光束は非アンチグレア面のそれとほとんど変わらず、その反射光により表示装置の表面のコントラストが低下することによって、防眩性が不十分となる問題があった。

【0006】また、アンチリフレクションタイプ(ARタイプ)の反射防止膜が形成されている場合には、反射率そのものが低いため、上述したようなコントラスト低下はなく良好な表示像が得られるが、外光、例えば蛍光灯等の紫色の映り込み像がそのまま反射像として見えてしまうとう問題があった。

【0007】そこで、理想的にはアンチグレアタイプと アンチリフレクションタイプの両方の反射防止膜を重ね て用いればよいが、その場合には製造プロセスが増える と共に、コストも大幅に増大してしまうという問題があ った。

【0008】そこで本発明は、アンチグレア効果とアンチリフレクション効果とを有し、良好な防眩効果を与えると共に製造プロセスも簡単である反射防止膜と、その製造方法を提供することを目的とする。

【0009】さらに、本発明は、このようなアンチグレア効果とアンチリフレクション効果とを有する反射防止膜を、その表面またはその前方側に存在する種々の部材(光学部材など)のエアー界面に設けることにより防眩性に優れた表示装置を提供することを目的とする。

[0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は、上述事情に鑑みなされたものであって、本発明は、微粒子をゾルゲル法による調整後のゾル液に混合し、それを基板上にコーティング、焼成することにより形成された反射防止膜において、前記ゾル液の平均分子量をポリスチレン換算で3000~3000に調整したことを特徴としている

【0011】また、本発明は、微粒子をゾルゲル法による調整後のゾル液に混合し、それを基板上にコーティング、焼成することにより形成される反射防止膜の製造方法において、前記ゾル液の平均分子量がポリスチレン換算で3000~3000になるように調整した後に、前記微粒子を混合することを特徴としている。

【0012】また、本発明に係る表示装置は、情報が表示される表示ユニットの表面、あるいは該表面の前方側に配置される部材の少なくとも1つのエアー界面に、請求項1乃至10のいずれか1項記載の反射防止膜を有することを特徴としている。

[0013]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、図面に基づいて本発明に係る実施の形態について説明する。

【0014】図1は、本発明の実施の形態に係る反射防止膜の構造を示す拡大断面図である。この反射防止膜1は、多数のシリカ粒子2と、ゾンゲル法によるシリカガラスバインダー3とを有しており、透明なガラス基板4上に形成されている。

【0015】多数のシリカ粒子2はマクロ的な構造としてはランダムに凝集しており、これらのシリカ粒子2はシリカガラスバインダー3をバインダーとして互いに連結し、さらにガラス基板4上に密着することにより、ガラス基板4の表面上に2次元的に広がったシリカ粒子2よりも大きな凹凸形状が形成されている。また、ミクロ的な構造としては、各シリカ粒子2はシリカガラスバインダー3により不規則、かつ3次元マトリックス的に連結しており、多くの微細な気泡5や気孔6が形成されることによって(好ましくは単位体積当たり体積比較で、20~80%気泡や気孔が形成され)、多孔質化されている

【0016】なお、上述した"ランダムに凝集"とは粒子が集合した不規則な形状の大きさで凝集体を形成している状態であり、本発明において、形成された凝集体(シリカ粒子2)は、好ましくは粒子数にして約150~300個分が集合した状態にある。また、凝集体自体の大きさは、その径(最大長さの部分として)が凝集体

を構成する粒子の平均粒径の約10倍以上、好ましくは100倍以上の程度となる。さらに、"ランダム"の程度は、好ましくは凝集体のサイズ分布の標準偏差(σ)値が、その平均値の30%以上程度となる状態である。【0017】この反射防止膜1は、基本的にはゾルゲル、即ちゾル物質をある程度ゲル化したものを成膜する成膜プロセスを用いて製造され、調整後(ゲル化の調整後)のゾル液にシリカ粒子2を混合し、その混合液をガラス基板4上にスピンコート法によりコーティングして焼成することによって形成される(詳細は後述する)。前記ゾル液は、その平均分子(Gel Permeation Chromatographyによるポリスチレン換算値)が3000~3000、好ましくは3000~1000になるように調整される。

【0018】また、かかる反射防止膜1の膜厚は、好ましくは $100\sim200$ nm、その平均値としては $0.1\sim0.3\mu$ m、また、シリカ粒子2の粒径は、好ましくは $50\sim100$ nm、シリカ粒子2の混入率は、好ましくは $1/3\sim2/3$ に設定される。

【0019】次に、上述した反射防止膜1の具体的な製造方法の一例を工程順に説明する。

〔1〕 まず、テトラエトキシシラン(例えば、信越化学工業(株)製、KBE-04)60gとエタノール30gの混合液を窒素置換(微量でよい)しながら撹拌した後に、35%塩酸4.28mlを純水7.08mlで希釈した塩酸水溶液を滴下し、その後この混合液を60℃に調整して24時間反応させる。

【0020】〔2〕 次に、GPC(Gel Permeation Chromatography)にて、前記〔1〕の工程で得られた反応液であるゾル液の分子量の確認を行い、ポリスチレン換算値で平均分子量が3000~3000であることを確認する。この時、前記ゾル液の平均分子量が3000以下であった場合には、前記〔1〕の工程で再び60℃にして適宜反応させ、再度同様に分子量を確認する。

【0021】〔3〕 次に、前記ゾル液に前記窒素置換にて蒸発した分のエタノール30gを補充して重量調整し、さらにエチルセルソルブを適量(~300g)加えて前記〔1〕の工程の反応にて生成した固形分(シリカ)がSiO₂ 換算で4.4wt%になるように調整する。この固形分比率の確認は、るつぼにこの工程で得られた調整液0.5gを取り、180℃で15分間加熱し、さらに340℃で60分間加熱した後、残量率を精秤して求める。

【0022】〔4〕 次に、前記〔3〕の工程で得られた調整液をメンブランフィルター(3μmと0.2μmの2枚重ね)にて加圧沪過(2kg/cm²)し、調整ゾル液を生成する。

【0023】[5] 次に、シリカ分散液(例えば、日産化学工業(株)製、商品名:オルガノシリカゾルEG

-ST-ZL(分散媒:エチレングリコル、粒径:70~100nm))100gに対して酢酸0.16gを加え、これをホモシナイザーにて15000rpmで5分間、撹拌して分散し、調整シリカ液を生成する。

【0024】〔6〕 次に、前記〔4〕、〔5〕の工程で得られた調整ゾル液と調整シリカ液を2:1の比率で混合し、この混合液をガラス基板上に、500rpmで10秒間、更に1000rpmで20秒間の条件(この時の条件は、360mm×300mmサイズのガラス基板の場合である)でスピンコートした後、180℃にて15分間焼成し、さらに200℃にて60分間焼成することにより、図1に示したように、シリカガラスバインダー3をバインダーとしてシリカ粒子2が互いに連結されている反射防止膜1を得た。前記スピンコート条件は、ガラス基板サイズにより適宜調整する。また、反射防止膜1の膜厚はスピン条件により所定の厚さに設定される。

【0025】このようにして作製された反射防止膜1 は、図1に示したような断面構造をなしていた。この反射防止膜1において、特にシリカ粒子2の凝集によるマクロ的な表面の凹凸形状の大きさは、前記〔2〕の工程で確認するゾル液の平均分子量に影響されることが分かっており、前記〔1〕の工程の反応条件を変えて前記分子量を大きくするほど、表面のマクロ的凹凸は大きくなる。

【0026】上述した工程により作製された反射防止膜1において、前記ゾル液の平均分子量は3000~3600であり、表面のマクロ的凹凸の平均ピッチは5~15 μ m、平均粗さは0.1~0.3 μ m程度であった。【0027】また、この反射防止膜1のミクロ的な構造としては、SEMで確認したところ、上述したように内部に微細な気泡5や気孔6が多く存在していた。これらの気泡5や気孔6の大きさは1 μ m以下(可視光線の波長オーダー以下)のものが大部分であり、非常に微細な多孔質構造を形成していた。

【0028】ここで、この反射防止膜1に、図1に示すように室内照明(蛍光灯等)などからの光線Aを入射させた場合、上述した表面のマクロ的な凹凸によって、その反射光Bは散乱されたもとなり、良好なアンチグレア効果(AG効果)が得られた。

【0029】ところで、前記ゾル液の平均分子量とアンチグレア効果との関係を調べたところ、前記ゾル液の平均分子量がポリスチレン換算値で3000~30000の条件が好ましいことが、本発明者らの実験で分かった。すなわち、ゾル液の平均分子量が3000以下では前記表面のマクロ的な凹凸の大きさが小さくなって、アンチグレア効果が不十分となり、ゾル液の平均分子量が30000以上では前記表面のマクロ的な凹凸の大きさが大きくなりすぎて、ぎらつきが発生する。

【0030】また、反射防止膜1を光学材料的に見る

と、この反射防止膜1は微細な多孔質構造に形成されているので、反射防止膜1自体の屈折率は、シリカ粒子2やシリカガラスバインダー3の屈折率(1.5以下)よりも小さく(1.2~1.4程度)なっていると考えられる。そのために、この反射防止膜1とエアーとの屈折率差が減少し、光のフレネル反射係数自体が小さくなっていると考えられ、良好なアンチリフレクション効果(AR効果)も得られることが確認できた。そして、この反射防止膜1は前記アンチグレア効果と相俟って優れた防眩効果を示した。

【0031】このように、本発明に係る反射防止膜1は、その構成が単層構造であるため、その製造工程も非常にシンプルであるにもかかわらず、良好なアンチグレア効果(AG効果)とアンチリフレクション効果(AR効果)とを同時に得ることができるので、優れた反射防止作用を得ることができる。

【0032】図2は、上述した反射防止膜1を用いた表示装置の一例を示す概略断面図である。

【0033】この表示装置10はペン入力タブレット付きの液晶表示装置であり、液晶表示パネル11、バックライト12、ガラス製のタブレット板13、超音波発生ペン14とを有し、液晶表示パネル11、バックライト12、タブレット板13はハウジング15内に取り付けられている。タブレット板13の両表面には、上述した本発明に係る反射防止膜1が形成されている。

【0034】このように、この表示装置10は、超音波発生ペン14によりペン入力されるタブレット板13の表面に上述した反射防止膜1を形成したことにより、タブレット板13に室内照明(蛍光灯等)などからの光線Aが入射しても、タブレット板13のエアー界面でのその反射光Bは、反射防止膜1の上述したアンチグレア効果(AG効果)とアンチリフレクション効果(AR効果)により大幅に低減される。そのため、タブレット板13が液晶表示パネル11の前面に存在しているにもかかわらず、優れた防眩性と視認性を得ることができる。

【0035】なお、図2に示した表示装置10では、反射防止膜1をタブレット板13に設けた例であったが、タブレット板等を有さない通常の液晶表示装置においては、液晶パネルの前面に設けられる保護ガラス板またはカバーガラス板等の両面に上述した本発明に係る反射防止膜を形成することにより、同様に防眩性と視認性の向上を図ることができる。

【0036】図3は、上述した反射防止膜1を用いたC RTを有する表示装置の概略断面図である。

【0037】この表示装置20は、ハウジング21内に情報を表示するCRT22が設置されており、CRT22の表面上には上述した本発明に係る反射防止膜1が形成されている。

【0038】このように、この表示装置20は、CRT 22の表面上に上述した反射防止膜1を形成したことに より、CRT22の表面上に室内照明(蛍光灯等)などからの光線Aが入射しても、CRT22のエアー界面でのその反射光Bは、反射防止膜1の上述したアンチグレア効果(AG効果)とアンチリフレクション効果(AR効果)により大幅に低減される。したがって、CRT22を有する表示装置20においても、優れた防眩性と視認性を得ることができる。

【0039】また、図3に示した表示装置20では、CRT22の表面上に上述した反射防止膜1を形成したが、透明板状部材の両面に上述した反射防止膜1を形成して、これを別体の防眩フィルターとして表示装置の前面に配置するようにしてもよい。

【0040】さらに、本発明に係る反射防止膜は、上述 した表示装置以外にも、プラズマディスプレイやその他 のあらゆるタイプの表示装置に用いることができる。

[0041]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、発明によれば、良好なアンチグレア効果とアンチリフレクション効果とを同時に得ることができるので、優れた反射防止作用を得ることができる反射防止膜を提供することができる。

【0042】また、本発明に係る反射防止膜の製造方法 によれば、単層構造の反射防止膜で良好なアンチグレア 効果とアンチリフレクション効果とを同時に得ることが できるので、製造工程が増えることもなく、コストの低 減を図ることができる。

【0043】また、本発明に係る反射防止膜を種々の表示装置に用いることで、表示画像の防眩性と視認性を大幅に向上させることができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の実施の形態に係る反射防止膜の構造を 示す拡大断面図。

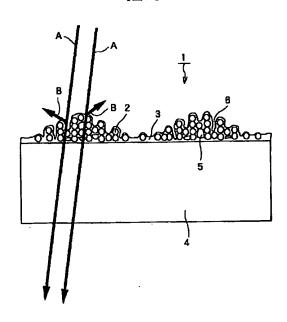
【図2】本発明に係る反射防止膜を備えた表示装置の一 例を示す概略断面図。

【図3】本発明に係る反射防止膜を備えた表示装置の一例を示す概略断面図。

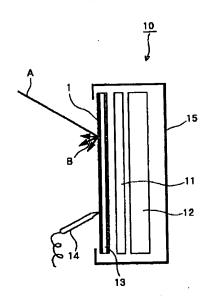
【符号の説明】

- 1 反射防止膜
- 2 シリカ粒子
- 3 シリカガラスバインダー
- 4 ガラス基板
- 5 気泡
- 6 気孔
- 10,20 表示装置
- 11 液晶表示パネル
- 13 タブレット板
- 22 CRT

【図1】







【図3】

